## CANAL INVESTIGATION.

THE CHEMUNG CANAL OVERFLOW. THE MEN INCU. PATED IN THE AWARD FRAUD EX-PLAIN-D. B. HILL, JUDGE BROOKS, AND G. L. SMITH BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE-

SHALL CANAL APPRAISERS BE ABOLISHED ? The Legislative Joint Canal Committee held a long session at Albany yesterday. Some testimony was taken as to the Otisco Lake dam of an unimportant character. Ex-Assemblyman D. B. Hill then asked to be allowed to make a statement as to the Chemung Canal overflow. He was heard a large part of the morning. He denied being in the Legislature when the awards were made, and also having urged claimants to present their claims. He was critically questioned as to whether the State's interests were guarded in the hearing before the Appraisers. It was elicited that the record showed that no witnesses whatever were heard for the State in that affair. Mr. Hill said that the office of Canal Appraiser should be abolished, and a Court of Claims created. In the afternoon Judge Brooks and some others were heard. Judge Brooks denied owning any of the property on which awards were made when they were made. He had an impression that witnesses were heard for the State in the overflow affair, and agreed with Mr. Hill in his views as to Canal Appraisers. He said further that Appraisers are twenty years behind with some of their business.

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN HILL'S DEFENSE.

ALBANY, Nov. 18 .- The Legislative Joint amittee to investigate canal frauds met at the Ap praiser's Office this morning. Present, Senator Cole, Assemblyman Seward, and their counsel, Henry Smith and Rufus W. Peckham. Henry C. Beach, an engineer under C. H. Sweet, was sworn and examined by Mr. Smith as to the dam in Otisco Lake. Mr. Beach

thus testified:

I measured the dam in 1875 and examined its construction; the length of the dam is four chains, 68 links, or 308 80 to feet; the dam was in good condition and apparently of good work; I examined it only externally; there is an ordinary slope wall on the upper side; the stone was not quarried stone; I did not examine as to thickness, etc.; the stone may have been ordinary field stone; I don't know as it is; the wall runs clear down to the bottom on one side; we judged from the appearance where the dam know as it is; the wall runs clear down to the boftom on one side; we judged from the appearance where the dam began and leit off; I did not pay any attention as to whether there was any land about there which had been grubbed; properly constructed, a good dam could be made of that material; the stone in the masonry was 15 inches; it was limestone; we tested the cement by trying to pick into it with a knife; found it hard.

C. H. Sweet appeared to correct his former testimony se to an error of the length of the dam. The final ac count showed it to be 308 22 100 feet.

David E. Whitford, an assistant of Mr. Sweet, who ex

amined the dam with Mr. Beach, was questioned for bout an hour. He confirmed Mr. Beach's testimony. George E. Briggs was examined by Mr. Sweet as to the mner of constructing the dam. He said :

manner of constructing the dam. He said:

The dam was constructed of clay, gravel, and sand;
some of the material was rejected; there was a heavy
sitek of timber under the slope wal; there never
has been any leak in this dam since it was constructed;
I am a farmer: I worked on the dam from the time it
was begun until it was completed; I drew stone and
helped to build; there was some grubbing done under
the dam; one stump was taken out; that was all that
was grubbed; other stumps were taken out when we
took the earth to build the road; these latter had no consection with the work.

Mr. Peckham-Was it puddled up to the water-line?
Witness-Yes, Sir; above the water-line.
Mr. Peckham-Other witnesses swear that it was not.
Witness-Then they could not have been there.
Mr. Cole-What did you fill in the wall with?
Witness-It was filled in with grouting in the usual way.

D. B. Hill appeared before the Committee, requesting
permission to see the testimony in the Chemung Caual

permission to see the testimony in the Cheming Canal laims matter. It was given to him, and he asked to be put under oath in order to make a statement. He said attention had been called to some misstatements, which had been printed throughout the State, and he

put under oath in order to make a same misstatements, which had been printed throughout the State, and he would refer to them. He said:

I know of the flood in 1857, and am of the opinion that the damage was caused by an agent of the State, named Flaugherty, neglecting his duty, and for this he was discharged; instead of opening the lock-gates, Flaugherty closed them and cut open the waste weirs; this caused the damage to the surrounding lands; the matter was facally taken in hand, and it was found necessary to secure the passage of a special act of the Legislature; the business of collecting the claims was put into the hands of Mr. 6. L Smith, who was to prepare the papers and argue the case before the Legislature committee, and to try the matter before the Appraisers, and was to receive oue-third of the awards; the flood occurred in 1857; in 1864 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Appraisers to hear the claims of other parties who had suffered; they were heard and awards were made; in 1868 the Legislature radia passed a similar act for Mr. Smith's clients; in 1865 I formed a partnership with Smith, and was informed that these claims were in his bands; I never visited Albany with reference to these claims; in reversing the arguments; i never hunted up any of the evidence; I never sought any of these claims were in his bands; I never resught any of these claims to get any of their claims; when this act was passed I was not a member of the Legislature; I was a member in 1871-2; in my capacity as a member of the Legislature I never bad anything todo with these awards; all of them were paid except three; these were paid after I was out of the Legislature; the charce made was one-third; there may have been one additional charges; my partner had charge of all the financial part of this matter; these cases were appealed to the Canal Board, and the Appraisers came to Einira to try them; but there was a decision that they could not be tried ever again; I insisted upon a new trial, but I was overruled; in 187

list of them; I think the aggregate sum awarded was about \$61,000; about \$39,000 went to the claimants and about \$22,000 went to the counsel; I was present at the appraisers' hearing, nearly all the time, at Elmira; one ease was taken, and the testimony was put in for all on the question of liability; H. Boardman smith was the attorney on the other side; he is no relation of my former partner; the case of Hauks, which was the test case, was contested on my part as well as I could; on the other side it was contested well. [Witness was shown the book of written testimony taken in the case.] There were 14½ pages of testimeny taken on the question of liability. Mr. smith-That embraces all the testimony on the

Mr. Smith—That embraces all the testimony on the question whether the causi had produced the damages, and also on Hanke's claim I witness—Yes, Sir; but I think Judge Brooks did not take down all the testimony. Mr. Smith—Name the witnesses. Witness—Omsbury, Locke, Banks, Judd, and McWhorter, making five in all; two of them were claimants.

Mr. Smith—Give the names of the witnesses called on the part of the State. Witness—There were none that I see here.

chere. Mr. Smith-What! Do you not recollect, in a case in-

Mr. Smith—What! Do you not recollect, in a case involving \$70,000, whether there were any witnesses on the other shie! Witness—I cannot recoilect whether Mr. Shorter was called for the State; on looking at the testiment, I see he was called by the channants.

Mr. Smith—I now ask you, Mr. Hill, whether you think, as a lawyer, that that case was contested as it ought to have been on the part of the State! Mr. Bhil—Bo har as the trial is concerned, I think it was.

Mr. Smith—Do you think, if this had been a private matier, it would have been contested as this was! Mr. Hill—I do not know.

Mr. Peckham repeated the question, applying it to him. Mr. Hill—That would depend whether I was satisfied that I was right or not; in this case the contest was properly made, in my opinion, as the State had no case.

Mr. Smith—How long was this hearing on! Mr. Hill—Two and a half days were occupied in taking all the testimory.

Mr. Penith—Much of a contest on the question of daments.

Two and a half days were occupied in taking all the testimony.

Mr. Bmith—Mach of a contest on the question of damages! Mr. Hill—I do not think there was much dispute as to what damages the chaimants suffered.

Mr. Bmith—Was the character of the gentlemen such as to preciade contest? Mr. Hill—I do not think anything was assumed on that question.

Mr. Peckkam—In many cases there must have been some question as to the amounts really due. How were such question as to the amounts really due. How were such question as to the amounts really due. How were such questions daysoed of? Mr. Hill—I don't think there was any dispute or question as to the amounts; or, if, any, that it was of much consequence.

[The testimony was examined to learn whether any questions were asked as to the accuracy of the estimated damages, and witness said:] Judd testified on the subject; Hanks was examined on that point, also; in the case of Rostford there were no witnesses for the State.

Mr. Smith—In each case there were many items, were there not? Mr. Bill—Yes, sir.

Mr. Smith—Now, do you think they were examined with the same care on the part of the State as if it was an individual or a corporation? Mr. Hill—I certainly cannot answer the question.

Mr. Smith—Sto to be eight tons of fron and spikes; don't you think an individual would have made a more therough examination to find out where they floated off to? Mr. Hill—II he suspected Mr. Locke had them secreted somewhere, he would protably look for them.

Mr. Hmith—Then, Mr. Hill, you think these claimants must have been taken as fair men, and their estimates were accepted? Mr. Hill—I think so to some extent; they were men of good reputation, and to be believed.

Mr. Smith—You have a common interest with all other good citizens in reform, and now I want to ask you II

the law requires the claims to be heard in their order this is not done; there are many reasons why there should be a regular court of claims.

Mr. Smith—Was any part of the charges used to influence legislation 1 Mr. Hill—Not a dollar that I know of; this flood occurred some eight miles from my residence.

Mr. Smith—You first heard of these claims eight years after the damage; how then did you know they were just? Mr. Hill—I knew of some of these damages; I knew they were just.

just! Mr. Hill—I knew of some of these damage.

Mr. Smith—How did you know that these were not included in the first bill! Mr. Hill—I know of no reason why they were not included in that bill; all but three of these claims were paid in 1870; the money was appropriated in 1870; part of the legislation took place while I was a member of the Assembly.

To Mr. Cole—I do not remember if the Canal Commissioner in charge was present at any of these hearings.

Mr. Cole—I want to know whether you think the interests of the State were looked after with the same carnestness as you would look after a case in which you were interested! Mr. Hill—As far as I was able to observe, ther were.

they were.

Mr. Cole—The law requires that the Commissioner in charge shall be present in these cases, but he was not in this case. Then does not that show the interests of the State were not looked after as they should be! Mr. Hill —His presence might not have been of any benefit, un; less he had personal knowledge on the subject.

Mr. Seward—Suppose that you were on the other side, would you not have infused a little more energy into the case! Mr. Hill—I don't see how I can answer that.

Mr. Seward—Well, don't answer it if you can't. Mr. Hill—I don't want to set forth my zeal and compare it with others.

with others.

Mr. Peckham—How was it proved that Flaucherty neglected his duty in not opening the gates of the canal! Mr. Hill—Hy witnesses; it was in the testimony.

The testimony was examined, and it was found that the man who took the charge of the canal afterward, said he found the waste weirs were cut away. It was also found that the Superintendent's foreman had said he

had cut out the waste weirs.

Mr. Hill's testimony was then concluded. He then stated to the Committee, that whatever reflects upon these awards reflects in some degree upon the cou If this investigation be continued long enough, he said, I would like to have some witnesses examined, either out there or here; of course I cannot bear the

expense.

Mr. Cole—What do you want! Of course we want all the truth we can get bearing on the case, so as to report to the Legislature. Mr. Hill—Well, I don't know how far you propose to carry this case, but I would like to have the testimony of some five or six witnesses; some of the testimony—at least such as has been published—is wrong, and I want the opportunity to show that.

Mr. Peckham did not think it was possible or proper to go all over this ground again; if there is no corruption in this matter, we want to make that appear; we are here only to investigate this matter in a general way.

Mr. Hill—Well, Sir, I make the application for an opportunity to produce witnesses to show the justice of these accounts.

Without passing upon Mr. Hill's application, the Com-

mittee took a recess until 312 o'clock.

THE TESTIMONY OF JUDGE BROOKS.

ALBANY, Nov. 18 .- The Committee reassembled at 3:45 p. m., when Judge Brooks appeared and asked permission to make a statement in reference to the in the cause of woman suffrage were determined to go testimony of one of the witnesses named Frost, who was reported to have testified that Judge Brooks, one of the appraisers, made an award in favor of two pieces of property he owned. He said, "If that was the case, ought to be in the penitentiary instead of here." He asked to be sworn, and was. Judge Brooks said:

asked to be sworn, and was. Judge Brooks said:

Prior to March, 1875, I had no interest in any properly referred to here, with the exception of the Arnott Mill; in 1857, this mill was injured; Arnott owned it till July, 1856, when he conveyed it to Mr. Mallory, and he sold it to me in 1871; March 22, 1875, I bought at public auction, under a morigage foreclosure, a bedstead factory; on that property of which Mr. Plumb was owner, there was damage, and Plumb septred an award; Plumb sold the property to Mecker for \$8,000, Mecker giving a mortgage; that mortgage was foreclosed, and I bought the property for about \$4,600, and am holding it for Mecker to redeem; I now want to state positively, that I never had any interest in any property at Milliport on which an award has been made; nor have I ever had any other property in any part of [the State upon which an award was made.

was made.

Mr. Smith—I would like to have you explain what reasons were given for the passage of an act to hear claims fifteen years old! Judge Brooks—I have never been a member of the Legislature, and do not know how such things are done; I know that the law required that the claims should be put in at a certain date; they failed to reach the appraiser's olice in time, though, as it was understood, they were mailed, and that required the passage of a new law. The witness further explained that there are cases of claims twenty years old which the appraisers bave not yet had time to reach. He said it is a matter of almost universal complaint with claimants that the appraisers do not reach and hear their claims. In the Milport cases, owing to the lapse of time, they had to rely on the testimony.

Mr. Smith—Do you think the system in vogue of trying these claims a good one! Judge Brooks—I think if I had the power! would abolish the office of canal appraiser, and substitute a regular court.

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Mr. Smith—Do you think in these cases the interests of the State were protected? Judge Brooks—I do, Sir; I pinced much reliance on the testimony of Moses Cole.

Mr. Smith—I searched the book of minutes in the Braks case, but could find no testimony by a witness of that name. Witness said he was confident there was such a witness, for he cross-examined him at length; he knew him well; Cole was a justice of the peace.

Mr. Smith searched further and found it in another case that of Whodes and said the testimony was only

case, that of Rhodes, and said the testimony was only 74e lines of the direct and seven of the cross-examination. The witness said:

Then all of the testimony was not recorded.

Mr. Cole—Then all of the testimony you take is not written in the minutes. Witness—It should be, and probably is filed; we always take down all of the testimony.

mony that is important.

Mr. Cole—Can you give any reasons why witnesses on
the part of the State were not called! Witness—I cannot tell; I think there were such witnesses; Senator
Haight had told me that he had been looking for such
witnesses, but could find none. The case against the

Mr. Cole—Did your hear that when the claims were before the Legislature it was stated that the State was not liable, that the Committee so reported. Witness—No, Sir; I did not hear anything of the kind; these cases were appealed on the ground that the claim was excessive, not that the State was not liable. Witness asked permission to state that he never had the slightest interest in any award from or claim against the State.

Levi M. Perry, being called and sworn, described the storm which preceded the flood on the Chemung Canal. and detailed the progress of the flood. He said;

and detailed the progress of the flood. He said:

The flood came down upon the canal from Bascom's Creek, flooded the canal, and further on down broke the canal and set off into Catherine Creek a resistless flood; if the lock gates had been opened it would not have made any difference; my conviction is that the damage was done by the creek known as Miles or Bascom Creek (that did my damage) in the first instance, and then the Catherine Creek and Miles Creek together did the remainder of the damage.

To D. B. Hill—A number of State hands came along the towpath at the time of the flood; one had a crowbar, and I took it and, knocking off the cleats to the waste weir, let the water in the canal rim out; the rain was of such great volume that it rushed down and along the earth from all directions; the water was so high that it moved a barn.

a barn.

Mr. Smith—You suffered damage! Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Smith—Why did you not present a claim! Witness
—I could not see any point where a claim would stick in
my case; the creek certainly did my damage. G. L. Smith was called and sworn. He stated:

my case; the creek certainly did my damage.

G. L. Smith was called and sworn. He stated:

I knew of the flood at the time; went over the ground and examined the damages; afterward persons came to me and spoke about securing damages; they represented that the damage was due to the State's action; these gentlemen talked to me several times, and in 1863-66 I had finally acreed to get a special act passed, and make an effort for damages; they said they were poor, that some of them had been rained; they agreed to allow me one-third; I never had anything to do with making up the claims; I never told any of them to make their claims; I never told any of them to make their claims; I presented the claims to the Legislature; the hill was passed; the appraisers heard the claims; as to Mies Creek, that was a mere little spring run, not over a foot wide in places; I never knew of a flood in it, and could not think that there ever was one in it; these claims were made by thoroughly honest men, and I behave that the State was entirely hable.

Mr. Smith—Some witnesses have said here that you told them to make the claims large; that it was as easy to get a large claim through as a small one. Witness—That is not so.

Mr. Smith—Son had occasion to visit the Legislature. Was there any mency used I witness—Not a penny, to my knowledge; my services in the matter began, I think, a year after the event; when we came to an agreement, it was understood that I was to charge nothing for those services rendered after the award was made, and the case was appealed; it was justiy due and properly charged; we had followed the matter for four years.

D. B. Hill said he had learned that a gentleman in his county who had been at 8 sword's points with him had

D. E. Hill said he had learned that a gentleman in his

county who had been at sword's points with him had threatened this investigation, and had written a letter on the subject. He asked if it was proper to have that letter produced. Mr. Cole said he had no objection if Mr. Seward had

Mr. Smith asked him if he could suggest any way in which the production of the letter would have a bearing on this ease.

Mr. D. B. Hill said he could see none, except that such a threat should be known and its bearings exposed. Mr. G. L. Smith stated that he had received the letter and had spoken fof it, from Mr. McGuire, the Speaker. Mr. Smith asked Mr. Hill if he thought it proper for this Committee to invertigate the motives which prompted

this inquiry.

Mr. Seward said he thought this was a question which did not properly belong to the Committee. He did not think the Committee were here to investigate quarrels in the Democratic or any other party, and he therefore moved an adjournment. With the understanding that the proposition would be taken into consideration, the motion prevailed.

THE EMIGRANT SWINDLERS.

George W. Loomis, Augustus Ford, and Theodore Lewis were taken before Judge Keese, in the Jersey City Police Court, yesterday, and there being no further testimony offered, Judge Keese decided to hold Mr. Smith—You have a common interest with all other good citizens in reform, and now I want to ask you if them until the New-York authorities procured a requisit you think this system of assessing claims cerrcet? Mr. Hill—I think the system of senses learned appraisers ought to be abolished; I think there ought to be a court of claims; New-York without a requisition. In the mean time a block the appraiser have not the time requisition, and their decisions are as likely to affect, the claimant as the State; law student in the employ of William D. Daly went be-

fore Justice Roberts and made an affidavit charging the prisoners with gambling. A warrant was issued, and when the prisoners left Judge Keese's Court in the custody of three officers, accompanied by Detective Hogan and Officer Moore of New-York, they were arrested and taken before Judge Roberts. They were not prepared to taken before Judge Roberts. They were not prepared to give ball, and were committed to the County Jail. It is alleged by the Jersey City police that it is intended to procure the discharge of the prisoners on small ball. Chief of Police Champney has given orders that they shall be followed by a possee of officers if removed from the jail, and arrested if ball is furnished. The New-York officers have sent for a requisition in the mean time. Chief Donovan of the Hoboken Police says these men are wanted in Hoboken for swinding a Swedish emigrant out os \$127, and attempting to kill him, at the Elysian Fields, about a year ago.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ADVOCATES.

REVIEWING THE YEAR'S PROGRESS. ADDRESSES AND REPORTS BEFORE THE AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION-WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN VARIOUS STATES-THE EXECU-TIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT-HOPEFUL SIGNS IN EUROPE-CLOSING THE CONVENTION.

The seventh annual convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association was concluded at Steinway Hall yesterday. Three sessions were held-at 10 s. m., and at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. Col. T. W. Hig ginson presided, and on taking the chair made a few remarks in reference to the promising progress of the cause of woman suffrage in this country. Reports were feceived from several State Societies. In Massachusetts the friends of the movement were represented to be encouraged by the political aspect of their cause, although Legislature had not granted their petition Mrs. Molloy of Indiana said that in that State the temperance movement and woman necessarily went hand in hand. While both re ceived opposition, their promise of success was good. Mr. Wiseman of Pennsylvania said that the Woman frage Society of that State had held meetings outside of Philadelphia, and distributed tracts in favor of the rights of women. A report was read from Delaware, giving an account of a new law liberal to women in respect to property, etc., which had recently been passed in that State. Mrs. White of New-Hampshire said that although little active work for woman suffrage had been done in that State, yet its friends were hopeful. Miss Eastman read a report from Iowa. In this State every educational institution was stated to be open to both sexes. Women were elected County School Superintendents, were admitted as lay delegates to the Methodist Conference and Presbyterian Synod, and held various other public posttions. The Rev. Mrs. Haunford of New-Jersey read a report giving a sketch of the history and progress of the State's laws respecting women. Education in New-Jersey was largely in the hands of women, and the workers on, as they had good hope of success.

Mrs. Lucy Stone, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented her annual report, reviewing the progress of efforts for woman suffrage and for rights and privileges for women throughout the world. This contained the following statements with others:

gress of efforts for women suffrage and for rights and privileges for women throughout the world. This contained the following statements with others:

The opening of South and Wellesley Colleges for women indicates a growing sense of the need of their higher education. The successful working of coedecation in mixed colleges is removing objections to the admission of women to higher institutions of learning. Professional schools are also opening to women. In Michigan 40,079 men voted for the proposed constitutional amendment to give suffrage to woman. The new Constitution voted on at the same time received 1,000 less votes than the woman suffrage amendment. The Legislatures of every Northern State acted on petitions to enable women to vote, and all of them refused to great such petitions. At an agricultural fair in Illiniois the Hon. James R. Doolntle advocated "Household Suffrage"—that is, two votes for each married man, one for himself, and the other for the women and children. This is a significant fact of the time, containing the glimmer of an idea that somebody besides men need representation.

The Texas Constitutional Convention has considered a clause giving suffrage to woman. The Republicans of Massaciasetts said in their platform that they would support in State affairs "all measures that regard the promotion of equal rights for all American clitizes, irrespective of sex." Mr. Rice, the Governor-cleet, has said: "I accept the platform and all there is in it." In Wyoxing and Utah Territories woman suffrage still continues, after five years' trial. The local woman suffrage societies and clubs throughout the country have held meetings and adopted measures to defeat the election to the Legislature of men who have voted against or would be likely to vote against woman suffrage. During the year the cause of woman suffrage is the British Parliament. Mr. Disraeli voted for the bill. The large vote for the bill caused some of its opponents to form a society "to resist the encroachment of women upon the franchis

and adopted. The first demanded the practical applica-

and private life; protested against the subjection and disfranchisement of women, and affirmed that the co.

operation of the sexes was essential alike to a happy home, a refined society, a Christian church, and a repu lican State. The second urged the friends of woman suffrage in each State to petition the Legislature for a law enabling women to vote in the Presidential election of 1876. The third expressed gratification in the establishment of woman suffrage in Wyoming and other places. The fourth called for a celebration on July 2, 1873, at Burlington, N. J., of the centennial anniversary of the declaration of the Provincial Congress of New-Jersey extending suffrage to all inhabitants, men and women. The last asserted that men who use their political and per social power to deprive women of their right to govern themselves cannot with consistency have any share in the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia. Letters were read from Mrs. L. Maria Child, Mrs. Elizabeth Staart Phelps, and Misses Julia and Abby Snath.

In the evening Mrs. Lacy Stone presided. Charles G. Ames of Pennsylvania sand that the clamor against woman suffrage had revealed that the popular estimate of the ballot is mean and insufficient. There was a relative decline of the importance of politics. The power of the press and of popular education, of industry and public opinnon, exerted more influence than politics. The scal of Government was no longer in Washington. There had sprung up in America a grand republic of thought. In this woman was a recognized citizen. The American woman was the freest woman on earth in the bread sense, and on that account she felt more strongly her want of freedom in any one respect. And it was an indignity to be shut out of the governing class. To give woman her rights in politics there was a themselves cannot with consistency have any share in

And it was an intigancy to be since out of the governments. To give woman her rights in publicathere was a powerful inertia to overcome. Honest objections must be patiently answered again and again. Prejudices must be slowly overcome. The woman suffrage movement had opened the doors of the public schools to women, and caused the rewriting of the hard old laws relating to

opened the doors of the hard old laws relating to them.

Miss Lelia Partridge of Philadelphia gave an account of her tour through Michigan in favor of woman suffrage this Fall. She spent six weeks in beturing in school-houses and churches. Woman, she said, had no real rights before the law because she caunot prevent the rights which she does possess from being taken away by future legislation. Woman was subject to the law, but had no protection against it.

Miss Mary F. Easuman, speaking of the sums received for women's work, said that the small renumeration given to women was irrespective of shilly or fathfulness in their work. Women teachers could not get nearly as much pay as men teachers no bettor in any respect.

The following officers of the Association were elected; President, Mary A. Livermore; Vice-Presidents-at-Large, T. W. fligglusen of Rhode Island, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Massachmetts, the Hon. Henry Wilson of Washington, D. C., Mrs. F. D. Gage of New-York, Bishop Gilbert Haven of Georgia, Mrs. George D. Hall of Missouri, George William Curtis of New-York, William Lloyd Garrison of Massachusetts, and the Hon. A. A. Sargent of California; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Lucy Stone; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Kate N. Daggett; Corresponding Secretary, Henry B. Blackwell; Recording Secretares, Lelia Partridge and Lizzte B. Read. A long list of ex-officio Vice-Presidents and members of the Executive Committee in the various States was also elected.

A PUBLISHER CHARGED WITH REVOLTING CRIME At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Judge Duffy committed Moses W. Redding, a publisher of No. 731 Broadway, on a charge of criminal assault, preferred by Miss Georgiana E. Glover of No. 1,276 Third-ave. The alleged assault, it is said, was committed on Tuesday last in the office of the prisoner. Miss Glover is about 20 years of age, and is a daughter of Howard Glover, the musical director, who died recently, leaving a large family in destitute circumstances. She entered Mr. Reddinff's employment as a copyist in 1873, and has worked for him at intervals up to this week. She alleges that he insulted her several times by improper proposals, but that her inablity to get work elsewhere compelled her to remain in his employment.

A NEW REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH. There was a meeting of the members of the second Reformed Episcopal Church last evening, at the

pal Church, and the Rev. William Humpstone, the Rev. Drs. Armitage and Ball of the Baptist Church, and H. B. Turner of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Leacock, Armitage and Ball, and by Mr. Turner. All rejoiced in the departure from ecclesiasticism taken by the Reformed Episcopal Church. Drs. Ball and Armitage said that they were there to extend the right hand of fellowship to the new body. Dr. Ball looked upon the movement not as a schism, but as tending toward real union in Christ. Dr. Armitage rejoiced in the movement, because he believed with them that the Old and New Testament are the word of God, and all sufficient for salvation; that every man has the divine right of interpreting them; that every man, in interpreting the Scriptures, is responsible to God alone for his interpretation; that as God gave him the right to interpret the Scriptures, so he must concede the same right to every other man, as all men stand equal before God. He was therefore in brotherhood with them, not because they agreed, but because they differed. formed Episcopal Church. Drs. Ball and Armitage said

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER, YESTERDAY, AT BUDNUTS, IN

Sp. m., 30°. Noon, 35°. 3 n. m., 41°. Midnight, 39°. Highest during the day, 41°. Lowest, 27°. Average, 31°4°. Same day, 1874, 47°4°.

Fifth Avenue Hotel—The Hon, George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Silas Seymour of Quebec, Dr. George B. Loring of Salem, Mass., and Wm. L. Scott of Eric, Penn. Hofmen House ten. Thomas Ewing of Onlo, and Postmaster J. W. Knowlet Thomas Coleman of Troy, and extended—State Senator excit Thomas Coleman of Troy, and extended—Ex-Senator William and Fannas, and Paylinash Hotel—Ex-Senator William Paymaster Edward May, U. S. Navy. St. Nicholas Hotel—Ex-Senator William Coleman of Troy, and expector G. E. Thornton, and Faymaster Edward May, U. S. Nicholas Hotel—Ex-Senator William of Hartford Union Synare Hotel—Prof. E. E. Salisbury of New London. Westminster Hotel—Prof. E. E. Salisbury of New Haven. Gilzey House—Evastus Corning of Albany. PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Yesterday's foreign mail was 34,648 letters, and O bags of papers. The figures of the (active) fountains in City Hall

Park wore a gleaming armor of ice yesterlay.

To-day and to-morrow afford the last opportunities to visit the American Institute Pair, which closes with the

R. W. Townsend yesterday resigned the position of School Commissioner, and the Mayer appointed J. D. Ver-milve to all the vacancy. Aristarchi Bey, the Turkish Minister, visited the

Cotton Exchange vesterday, and was introduced to the Prest-dent and members by Thomas Fochiri.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, has ppeinted as temperary receiver of the Metropolitan Cobar ompany, Bradley H. Baldwin, its President.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs is still uncertain whether or not he will accept the call from the Brick Presbyterian Church, but will announce his decision in a few days. Swinging signs have been abolished as a dangerous nuisance in Boston. These November winds make a noisy appeal to New-York Aldermen to do likewise.

Several candidates for promotion in the police force were examined by Superintendent Walling yesterday. There are many more candidates than positions. Commissioner Disbecker and Capt. Gunner are

nvestigating the merits of several street-cleaning machines hat have been offered to the Department for trial. The space in front of the Post-Office is now illuninated by a handsome Chester lamp. It is to be hoped that hind horses and drunken drivers will give it a wide bertin. "Sixteen drams make one drunk," mused a drug clerk last night as he tried to open the store door with his watch key. "Hang me, if I remember the rest of the

John Noonan of No. 226 York-st., Brooklyn, while at work upon the New-York pier of the East River Bridge yea' terday, fell 25 feet to the ground. He was taken up ancon-

Practice, has issued a circular, calling the attention of regi-mental officers to the necessity of thorough drill during the Winter, in aiming, candle and, if possible, target practice. It is rumored that the more skillful bootblacks are

be organized into an association, provided with a patent blacking machine, gorgeous uniforms and badges, and, in short, are to become shining examples of American civilization. It is intimated that a clique of importers of coffee has accumulated a large amount of that commedity, and pro-poses, if possible, to have the duty on it restored, and thus make a great profit on the coffee which the importers now hold. Bangs, Merwin & Co. will sell at auction this evening and to merrow evening a library of miscellaneous books, including an extensive and elegant series of Dibelin's beblio-graphical works, editions of the British dramatists, filastrated

During September of 1874, 16,380 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, while only 9,349 arrived during Sep-

The tea market is said to be overstocked, and its trade consequently dull, owing to various causes, chiefly new nodes and courses of transportation, by which new cro-grought in such rapid succession as to accumulate of ealers' hands. Edward Stein was arrested yesterday on a charge

of having stabbed Eugene Gastine on Sunday last, inflicting several severe wounds about his head and face. The prisoner was committed for examination at the Washington Place The Secretary of the Chamber of Life Insurance reports the amount paid by 27 companies during the month of October, 1875, mon policy claims, was as follows: Losses by death, \$1.401,150 56; matured endowments, \$220,004 39; total, \$1,021,214 95.

The Commercial Agency of the McKillop & Sprague Company has elected I. M. Clark to the office of Treasurer.

This must be a benefit to the Company, as Mr. Clark's position and reputation among the business men of this and other cities

and reputation among the business men of this and other cities is such as requires no indersement.

While Deputy Sheriff Henriques was waiting at the Grand Central Depot with three colored men whom he was taking to Sing Sing State Prison, one of them named William Johnson attempted to escape. He was recaptured, however, by Officer Morgan at Porty-sixth-st, and Madison-ave.

The report that Charley Ross had been found in ion of a woman, a friend of Mosher, in Connecticut, is probably based upon some rumor connected with the searches made many months ago by the pelice in that direc-tion. It is well known that Mosher had relatives there. The alumni of Hellmuth College of London, Onta-

rio, residing in this city, have organized an association, and elected the following officers: President, R. J. D. Mackle; Vice-Presidents, H. R. Johnson and F. Ariustroms: Treasurer, G. Goodleve; Secretary, D. S. Cameron. Their annual dinner will take place during the holidays. Alexander Leavy, patrolman of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, was arraigned before Commissioner Voorhis

received to the server of the permitting a prisoner who had stolen a race from a herber shop to escape from his custory. Commissioner Vournis solvied Leavy, if he wished to retain his place on the force, to arrest the thief. Well-known names constantly come to the surface in the police courts. George Washington and Thomas Jeffe son are cogmon among the colored people. John Randelph and Anthony Trollope have been up within a few weeks. Adam fiele was arrested for stealing, and a manesake of that doubtful individual "Sam Hill" lately appeared at Essex

The Assembly Committee on Crime yesterday visted the Schoolship Mercury and the institutions on Hart's structor, and others. The instructor said that he was the only teacher employed, and there were nearly 200 pupils under his charge. He soled that a roungiman who had come there voluntarily should be made assistant instructor, and given a small salary.

The accused officers of the suspended Third Avenue Savings Bank appeared at the Pifty seventh Street Police Court yesterday afternoon, with their counsel, Heary L. Clin-

On Tuesday night last a quarrel occurred at No. 00 West Broadway between Patrick Larkin and John Ca aghan, during which Callaghan knocked Larkin down and beat agnan, during which Canagnan knecked Larach down and beat in severely about the head. Larkin was taken to his home and Callaghan was arrested and released. Last night Capt, larrey of the Fifth Precinct learned that Larkin's injuries had graved more serious than they were thought to be at first, and he injured man was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital. Last evening the Arcadian Club gave its mouthly adicar reception at its new house on Fifth-ave. Fletures were contributed by B. F. Reinhart, Frost Johnson, A. D. Shat-

contributed by B. F. Reinhart, Frost Johnson, A. D. Shat-tuck, John H. Hows, J. G. Brown, and A. T. Brieber. The musical pertion of the exercises was under the direction of Harrison Williard, who was assisted by Mesdames Dora Steels and Emma Wilkinson, and Messrs. Bartlett, Cervantes Wer-ner, and Geo. Simpson. A change was made yesterday in the Board of Directors of the Hannibal and St. Jesuph Pattrend, with a view to improving its financial condition. The old Board con sisted of Alfred W. Lambert, Hannitod, Mo.; Henry N. Smith, Benjamin P. Carver, Charles H. Kerner, E. S. Higgins, Albert H. De Forest, Join P. Acker, Charles A. De Forest, and Jen-kins Van Schuick of New York. The new Board consists of H. H. Baxter, D. L. McCroady, W. H. Nelbon, Allan Camp-bell, Joseph Richards in, Charles E. Leew, E. F. Carver, Jen-tins Van Schaick, and John P. Acker. William H. Neilson has been elected Fresident. isted of Alfred W. Lambert, Hannibal, Mo.; Henry N. Smith

BROOKLYN Stephen Simmons was yesterday found guilty of Hicit distilling. Judge Benedict will sentence him to day. Last week' fecord shows a large decrease in the leaths from small-pox, but a slight increase from diphtheria. The plan of out-door relief in vogue last year

The Mayor, for the first time, yesterday, signed a warrant for the increased salary of the City Treasurer, which has been raised from \$5,000 to \$7,000 per annum.

Deputy United States Marshal Christopher Wright died yesterday morning. His body will be interred at Farm-ingdale, L. I.

renewed this Winter, by order of the Board of Super

Bishop Laughlin yesterday administered the rite of confirmation to a large number of persons in the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul. The trial of about 40 liquor dealers, charged with breaking the Sunday liquer law, will take place to-day before the Excise Commissioners.

The wife and only daughter of the late Rev. George B. Porteons have engaged passage in one of the Anchor line steamships for Europe.

The Rev. Spencer S. Roche has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He will begin his ministry on Nov. 28.

signatures to a petition to the Legislature mking for a reduc-tion in the salaries of city officials of 33 per cent. Work on the new Roman Catholic Church of the

Sacred Heart, in Clermont ave., is progressing. It will be completed and dedicated about Jan. 1, 1876. Mayor Hunter yesterday had a conference with the Naval Commission appointed to consider the advisability of constructing a public market near the Wallabout,

In the suit of Augustus M. Weller, trustee, against the Williamsburgh and Flatbush Railroad Company, Clarence L. Burnett was yesterday appointed receiver. The Board of Supervisors yesterday fixed the

naintenance of county wards in private asylums at 28 cents a tay for each inmate. Bills amounting to \$20,000 were audited Mayor Hunter said yesterday that he intended to keep the matters of Sprague, Badeau, and McLaughlin before Corporation Counsel De Witt until some effective action was taken.

Complaints are made daily to the police that female shop-litters, carrying worthless satchels and parcels into stores, exchange them for similarly appearing articles of value.

A woman who said she was dissatisfied with a scalskin sacque valued at \$200, shown her in the store at No.

340 Fulton at. yesterday, disappeared suddenly with it while the clerk was scarching for a Shetland scalskin sacque valued The decision of the General Term of the City

Court in the case of Fire Commissioner McLaughlin is le for with interest, as it is claimed that it will affect other offi cials who have been in the habit of retaining interest accruing

The Sixth and Thirteenth Ward German-English chool Association of Newark held their annual meeting or Wednesday night. The receipts for the past year were \$4,412.27, and the expenditures \$4,165.69. President January was redlected. The investigation into the charges preferred

against Capt. Leach was resumed yesterday before the Police Commissioners. William Bloodgood testified to the captain's good character, and said that Sergeant Meckes once asked the witness to "put up a little job on the captain." Horses which cross the ferries daily are readily recognized by the intelligence they display in bracing the

solves before the collisions with the slips occur, while the in experienced animals are almost thrown off their feet by the slightest contact with the bridge. Dr. Ordromaux, the State Commissioner in Lunacy, called on Mayor Hunter yesterday, and informed him that the

nvestigation into the Lunatic Asylum management has coded-dic expressed the opinion that the officials are incompetent and the resulting evils are widespread.

An exhibition of tableaux, etc., was given last evening by the ladies of St. Andrew's Episcopal Clurch, in the Sunday-school building connected with the church, One-hund. red and twenty-eighth st. and Fourth ave., which will be repeated this evening. Frof. Eartlett of Eeston, who has had large experience, conducts the entertainments.

Upon searching the pockets of William Hewitt, a coach driver, of No. 36 Clermont-ave., arrested for intoxica-tion yesterday, a gold-mounted peaking, having the name of Henry Ward Beecher engraved upon a gold plate, was found in his possession. The prisoner said that he had had the knife for three years.

Anton Diereks, age 50, of No. 199 Boerum-st., rough business troubles was rendered temporarily insanc and while in that condition attempted to cut the throat of his wife. His son John, age 12, in endeavoring to save his mother was severely cut across the hand. The father also inflicted deep gash across one of his own wrists. Diercks is reputed to be generally a peaceable man.

A meeting of the New-Jersey Academy of Medicine was held in Library Hall, Newark, on Wednesday evening with Dr. Cross in the chair, and a large representation of med cal gentlemen from all parts of the citate present. Dr. Faison of West Hobolco, read a paper on "Thermometry" in dis-cases. Several of the Fellows presented cases of Interest, an-some interesting pathological specimens.

The Republican Aldermen of Newark held a prirate meeting on Monday evening for consultation in reference to the management of city affairs next year under the new ad distration. It was decided to reduce materially nearly all tries of city officials, thereby making a saving of at least, 900, and sho to abolish the office of Lieutenant of Police, other meeting will be held next month.

A warrant was yesterday issued for the arrest of Albert Britton, age 20, charged with deceiving Mary Betz, aged 18, under the promise of marriage. Her father, who makes the complaint, alleges that Britton has been living with his daughter as her busshand for six mounts, at No. 43 Clermont ave.; that by request of his sister, Britton abandoned Mary on Tuesday night, and that thereupon Mary took a dose of arsenic. Belief was furnished, and the girl is now out of danger. Britton will be arrangued before Justice Riley to day. JERSEY CITY.

The balance in bank at the close of business yes-The receipts of the week ending yesterday,

The Board of Finance concurred yesterday in resolution of the Fire Board, ordering that repairs should be made to Engine-house No. 3, where several firemen have died from malarial disease, apparently contracted by sleeping in the building.

Gen. John Ramsay, a prominent officer in the civil war, and a well-known cigar manufacturer, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions, charged with keeping a sambling saloon at Exchange-place and Hudson et. Several witnesses were examined, some of whom testified to seeing Eamsay deal cards. At a late hour last night the jury had not returned a verdict. NEWARK.

A successful revival is in progress in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church. David Southern, who attempted to stab his wife at their house in Washington st. yesterday, was arrested and committed for trial in default of bail.

The new Academy of Music was opened last evening with the performance of the "Postillon de Lonjumean," by the Wachtel Opera Company- The house was crowded, and many people were unable to gain admission. The special committee of the Trenton Board of

Trade appointed to visit the Industrial Institute in this city and report upon the progress made by Newark manufacturers arrived here last evening, and was met at the depot by a special committee of the Newark Board of Trade. After a collation the visitors were conducted through the Institute. C. A. Totten, formerly a well-known resident of ing checks with them. The last one swindled was George Marrow, a confectioner on Mentsomery-st., who exchanged a check for \$40 on Saturday last, receiving a check on the Fifth Avenue Pank of New York. Totten has no account there, and the cashler stated that a number of bogus checks drawn by the same man had been presented.

STATEN ISLAND. STAPLETON.-The teachers of the public schools complain of the delay in the payment of their salaries. It is alieged that the collector of the school taxes has absconded with a considerable amount of the school funds in his po-tion. The excise moneys in the hands of the Saperviso 1 not yet been paid over.

MIDDLETOWN.—Dr. Cleveland having resigned the principal-hip of the Public School in District No. 1, Mr. Blen of District No. 2 has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

NEW-JERSEY. LONG BRANCH.-The annual election of directors of the New Jersey Southern Hailroad Company was held at the office of the Company here yesterday. The following directors were elected; S. M. Mills of New-York, Nehemiah directors were elected; S. M. Mills of New-York, Nehemiah Petry, Leon Abbett, Robert Rennie, David P. Patterson, J. P. Stockton, Abruham Browning, and E. C. Taylor of New Jersey, C. J. Osborne of New York, Edwin Eldridge of Elmira, N. Y. H. H. Cook of Lersy, N. Y., C. W. Huntington of Roston, and H. W. Rathbone of Elmira, N. Y.

and H. W. Rathbone of Emira. N. Y.

PATRESON.—A committee appointed by the Willis Street.

PATRESON.—A committee appointed by the Willis Street.

In New York yesterday to wait on the Rose George Culred, went to New York yesterday to wait on the Rose George Culred, the new York yesterday for a year of the Rose of the Rose M. Kanpy who will remain a count of all health. The members of the ay feet a great of the M. Kanpy \$4,000 for his support discretion of the Passaile County Board of the wacation. The Director of the Passaile County Board of the wacation. The Director of the Passaile County Board of the wacation. The Director of the Passaile County Board and when the reviews the expenditure for several years past, and shows it at last year was the first in which the Board had not exceeded its income. He believed \$20,000 would be handed over to the next Board.

TRESTON.—The Grand Lodge of Old Fellows of New Lerce.

over to the next Board.

THENTON.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Pellows of New Jersey has been in session nere for two days past. The following officers were ejected for the ensuing year: Wm B Iszard, M. W. Grand Master; M. B. Murphy, R. W. Deputy Grant Master; James S. Kiger, R. W. Grand Warden; Lewis Parker, Jr., R. W. Grand Severetary; J. L. Lamb, R. W. Grand Treasurer; J. D. Cleaver, R. W. Grand Representative.

HODOKEN,—The residence of Wm. Buck, at No. 240 Cardenst, was entered by borplars at 1 a. m. yesterday, and goods valued at \$220 were storen.

BOUND BEOOK. -The County Board of Fresholders yesterday formally accepted from the contractors the new from bridge over the Baritan River. The bridge is 500 feet in length and 40 feet in whith. Wigst Gravez.—On Wednesday night a lady residing at Llowellyn Para was attached by a railian in valley st. who dealt her a visient blow in the face. ... The small pox has broken out in Llowellyn Park.

East Grascs.—The congregation of the new Reference that the decided to begin the erection of their church fee at Main and Haisted-sts. mee at Main and Haisted sta.

Monutation—Luke Parsons of Whippany, fell dead in a store yearenlay. The cause was doubtless heart disease.

Passate—There has been an increase of feeling in religious matters lately, both among individuals and in the churches, in the North Reformed Church, of which the fiely. C. E. Keilogg is passor, particularly is the work progressing. LECTURES AND MEETINGS

LECTURES AND MEETINGS. The annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children was held yesterday in the chapel of the University Place Presbyterian Church, at Tenth st. and University-place, Mrs. W. P. Griffin presiding. Treasurer reported the receipts for the year as \$11,630. Treasurer reported the receipts for the year as \$21,030. The Secretary reported that during the last year, assistance had been giving to 616 widows and 1,721 chiefren. The disbursaments were: For clotting and shoes \$4,313 3.45, for provisions, \$5,199 \$2; for face, \$1,022 \$8; for sickness, \$360 90. The deart of Managers, 42 in number, was reviewed to the following officers: Directresses, 6ret, Mrs. W. P. Griffin; second, Mrs. L. Perkins; third, Mrs. Oscar fring: Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Wianchead; Treasurer Mrs. Charles Tracy; Advisory Committee, John Taylor Johnston, George F. Betts, Charles Tracy.

POLICE NOTES. Henry Eberle, an infant, died yesterday from Mary Parisey was arrested at No. 21 Park-row, yesterday, on a charge of infanticide. It was alleged that she strangicd the child.

James McAuspie of No. 610 West Thirty-seventh-st, fell from a eart at Piftcenth st. and Ninth-ave, to-day, and his thigh was fractured. Jane Brown, an infant, pulled a pot of hot milk and water off the stove yesterday, at No. 144 East One-nundred and twenty first st., scalding herself so severely that

Charles Nisch of No. 1,654 Third-ave., while riding n a wagon owned by George Ebret, fell to the ground at Madi-a. ave. and Seventy-eighth.at., yesterday, and the wheel need over his neck. The was killed instantly.

Dr. Alfred Anderson was found dead in his bed yesteday morning at No. 265 Bowery. He was formerly a drugglet, but, owing to habits of intemperance, had become a clerk in the drug store at Houston and Mott sta. A man was found lying unconscious in the hall-way of No. 282 East Tenthet, yesterday, and taken to the Fifth Street Police Station. He was about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, stoutly built, of florid complexico, with dark hair and mustache.

Sixteenth Ward property-owners are soliciting | Coroner Kessler yesterday held an inquest on the

Mrs. Thompson, age 30, was admitted to Bellevae Hospital, on Wednesday evening, from No. 443 West Tairty-third at, where she had been lying sick and friendless. She soon after died, when it was found that she had been suffering from a criminal operation.

Superintendent Walling received a dispatch from 8. Shimp of Allance, Ohio, yesterday, stating that the dead body of an unknown man had been found there, and the only paper about him was a ticket from New-York for Toledo, Ohio. He was apparently 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in tight, and had black whiskers and monatache.

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DEAFNESS and CATARRH.—Just published, a pamphlet describing recent improvements in treatment, by A. V. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the Medical Department of the University of New-York. Price, 10c. May be had of the author, at 28 East 20th-st.

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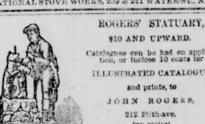
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